





PAID UP CAPITAL \$ 50,000.00
Successors to
The Western Canada Land Co.



DEALERS IN

Western Canada Farm Lands
OFFICES

Dayton, Ohio. U.S.A. Lethbridge, Alberta. Canada.

Announcement



WISH at this time to announce that we have found it to the best interests of our business to change the name of The Western Canada Land Company to that of The D. E. Hunter Realty Company. The principal reason for making this change in the Company's name was to meet a certain condition of the law of the Province of Alberta, which law requires that all incorporated companies of the United States must become registered under the laws

of Alberta to fully protect their own interests as well as that of their clients. Our former name, The Western Canada Land Company, has been in effect, and registered in Alberta by a British Company, many years prior to the incorporation of our Company in Ohio. Therefore, it became necessary for us to make this change.

When making the change in the name of the Company, it was also decided to increase the capitalization, which has been done. The D. E. Hunter Realty Company is now incorporated under the State laws of Ohio, and registered in the Province of Alberta, Canada, with full authority to conduct a general real estate business.

The officers of the Company, as well as the location of the offices, will remain the same as last year.

All business will be conducted the same as heretofore. No expensive organization is maintained, such as elaborate offices, high salaried commission agents, private cars, and expensive advertising, for the reason that the expense of a Land Company must come from the receipts of the sale of lands, and it is our policy to give value IN LAND, rather than in entertainment and pleasure.

The year of 1909 gives promise of being one of the best in the history of Western Canada, and particularly is this true of Southern Alberta. We are daily receiving inquiries from all sources asking for the particulars of the country. The Lethbridge district of Alberta has proved to be the most successful Winter wheat district in Western Canada, and Raymond the ideal spot for the Sugar Beet Industry. These conditions, together with the high-class American settlers who are taking possession of and developing the country, mean business and prosperity.

During the past three years our organization has been directly interested in the sale of 123,000 acres of land in Southern Alberta to actual settlers and investors, and it is on the strength of what these people have realized by buying our lands that we base the merit of our proposition; and if the facts, as stated in this booklet, look good to you, you are cordially invited to become interested with us and share in the prosperity that we are enjoying.

Respectfully yours,

D. E. HUNTER, President, The D. E. Hunter Realty Company.

MR. D. E. HUNTER,

The Western Canada Land Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—In the Spring of 1907 I purchased of you a half section of land in Southern Alberta, near New Dayton, solely on your representation as to climate, character of soil and adaptability for farming purposes, without first viewing the country, and the half section particularly. My belief in your integrity and honorable methods of dealing with the public, strengthened by the reports of others who had seen and made purchases from you, caused me to make the venture, and from that time on I had no misgivings as to the investment.

Early this Fall, in company with three friends, we made the trip to Alberta, arriving there on Aug. 20th, timing our going so that we might see the crops then matured and maturing. That they were up to our expectations, and even far beyond, is no misstatement. We were greatly surprised to see such magnificent fields of wheat (both Winter and Spring wheat), oats, barley, and flax. Winter wheat in shock, and a few of the farmers engaged in threshing the same, while others were cutting their Spring grain, frequently both operations proceeding on the same farm at the same time.

Yields of Winter wheat running from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and in a few instances exceeding the latter amount were reported. Having been a practical farmer myself for 25 years, I can truthfully say, that with all my efforts to gain a record crop here in the Miami Valley, I never succeeded, nor has any other farmer to my knowledge, in raising a yield equal to that I saw in Alberta.

I am greatly pleased with the selection made by you, and commend without hesitancy to all, the high plane on which you conduct your business. I consider an investment in Southern Alberta lands as absolutely safe, with the strong probability of proving within a very few years highly profitable to the investor, far beyond any opportunities offered here in the Miami Valley in farming lands.

As evidence of our strong belief in the lands of Southern Alberta, will say that the four of us who made the trip in August have since become interested in purchases aggregating 2,560 acres.

Very truly,

(Signed) T. B. MILLS.



New C. P. R. Railroad Bridge

This cut shows the new bridge being built over the Belly River, Lethbridge, Alberta, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, at a cost of over \$1,500,000. It will be one mile and forty feet long and three hundred and seven feet high, and will rank as one of the largest bridges in the world.

In addition to this great expenditure, this railroad has appropriated \$2,500,000 to be spent in making a direct line between Lethbridge and Macleod and enlarging the terminals at Lethbridge to conform with the new bridge. They are also building a new line from Weyburn to Lethbridge, a distance of about four hundred miles, and one from Lethbridge to Calgary, a distance of one hundred and forty miles.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company must have confidence in the future of Sunny Southern Alberta.

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NEW DAYTON and DISTRICT

New Dayton, which is named after Dayton, Ohio, is located on the main line of the Alberta Railway, twenty-eight miles southeast of Lethbridge, and about forty miles from the boundary line.

New Dayton will be the hub of a busy farming district. It already has a postoffice, hotel, livery stable, lumber and coal yard, a loading platform for stock and grain, blacksmith shop, etc. A school, church, grain elevator, and telephone exchange are being arranged for.

The land surrounding New Dayton is located in the famous Milk River Valley. A large part of our holdings lie south and west of this town, and extend out to the foothills of the Milk River Ridge. The soil is a dark clay loam with a clay sub-soil, being very productive and easily cultivated. A part of this land we purchased from the Knight Sugar Company, a corporation which was asked by the Government about five years ago to investigate Southern Alberta as a possible field for the successful raising of sugar beets. After a thorough investigation of practically all of Western Canada, they selected this Valley as the garden spot of Southern Alberta, and invested several million dollars in buildings, equipment and land. This is the only sugar beet factory in Western Canada, and last year manufactured over 6,000,000 pounds of sugar. It is located only twelve miles from New Dayton, and any Ohio farmer used to raising tobacco and corn will find this a very profitable crop to raise.

Another important thing for intending investors to consider, is the fact that practically this entire community will be made up of ambitious and well-to-do Americans. The majority of them are from Ohio. If you want to know what the settlers of this district think of the country's future, make them a visit. For land that is raising thirty and forty bushels of Fall wheat on an average, and in some cases as high as sixty bushels to the acre, and other crops in proportion, gives results that cannot be realized from the worn out and high-priced lands they were farming before coming to Alberta.



Not a Bad Starter

On the farm of Mr. F. J. Morrison, one mile south of New Dayton, Alberta, in 1908, 2,040 bushels of Winter wheat was threshed from 50 acres of new land, first crop on the raw sod. *...

Not bad for a starter, because, after paying all expenses. Mr. Morrison would have about \$1,200.00 for his troubles.

Is the tenant farmer of Ohio doing his duty to himself and family? Is he trying to better his conditions if he does not accept these opportunities?

CLIMATE

What is the climate of Southern Alberta like? This is the question which the intending settler is sure to ask, and his anxiety on this point is natural. First, because he desires to satisfy himself that the climate is one in which he and his family can live in comfort and health, and, second, because the climate must have much to do with the success or failure of his agricultural operations.

To answer this question, the statement can be made that Southern Alberta is favored with one of the most healthy and comfortable climates to live in on the Continent. Its elevation, varying from 2,500 to 3,000 feet above sea level, combined with its clear, dry atmosphere, its almost continual sunshine, the total absence of malaria of any kind, its mild winters and cool nights during the Summer, all tend to produce a healthy climate. The portion of the Province referred to has attained a wide reputation as a sanatorium for pulmonary or bronchial troubles, hay fever, catarrh, asthma, etc.

The winter in Southern Alberta is a season of bright, sunny days, broken by short intervals of cold weather, and long spells when the Western Chinook Winds bring almost Summer temperature. The snow fall is so light that as a rule wagons are used throughout the year, and the snow usually disappears entirely two or three times during the Winter under the influence of the warm chinook. During January and February brief periods of cold weather are usually experienced, but from one month to six weeks of Winter is as a rule the limit.

Stock, consisting of horses, cattle and sheep, graze on the prairies during the entire Winter, and the fact that beef has been, and is, killed direct from the range every Winter, is surely proof of the mildness of our Winter climate. (See news item taken from the Lethbridge Herald, Jan. 8th and 15th, respectively.)

The summer season is characterized by warm days of almost continual sunshine, with cool nights and a never-failing breeze, and the warm, golden days of autumn, often lasting well into December, are the glory of the year.

We quote from a letter from Mr. W. F. Stevens, one of our most successful farmers:

"I have lived four years in New York State, seven years in Indiana, five years in Minnesota, and five years in Alberta, and I do not hesitate to say that the Winters here are far more pleasant than in any of the above States. Plowing is often done right up to the 24th of December, and the Winter wheat is generally showing quite green by the 15th of March. As for the Summer and Fall, you must live here to know how really delightful it is, and it is a common every day remark, that if people only knew what our climate really is like, and the great possibilities of this country, Alberta would not be half large enough."



Cattle Grazing in Southern Alberta

Copied from the Lethbridge Herald, Jan. 8, 1909:

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, JAN. 8, 1909.

. A representative of Armour & Co., of Chicago, has been paying a visit to the McIntyre ranch for the purpose of purchasing a few carloads of cattle to ship to England. The cattle will be taken off the range and shipped at once, without any finishing whatever, being already in market condition.

Copied from Lethbridge Herald, Jan. 15, 1909:

NEW DAYTON, ALBERTA, JAN. 15, 1909.

Mr. Jos. Mercer, cattle buyer for P. Burns & Co., and a son of Mr. W. Mercer, was in town last Saturday. He purchased some beef cattle from Mr. R. W. Bradshaw for the Lethbridge branch of the company. He reports that the cattle are in excellent condition.

News item taken from the Lethbridge News, Jan. 6, 1909: .

According to the Government bulletins, Lethbridge has had the lowest temperature of any place in Alberta throughout January. There has been a difference of anywhere up to fifteen degrees every day between Lethbridge and Calgary in favor of the former.

\$49,605.80 from 1,400 Acres—Averaged \$34.43 Per Acre

Magrath, Alberta, Nov. 25, 1908.

MR. D. E. HUNTER,

Dear Sir:—Complying with your request, beg to submit the following report of our farming operations for the years 1907 and 1908:

In the year 1907 we harvested a crop of 600 acres, which gave us 27,350 bushels Alberta red Winter wheat that sold for eighty-two cents per bushel.

In the year 1908 we harvested a 700-acre field, which produced 35,280 bushels Alberta red Winter wheat, and sold same for seventy-one cents per bushel, all grading No. 1. We also had one hundred acres volunteer wheat, which gave us 3,000 bushels No. 1 Northern. All the expense we had on the volunteer crop was cutting and threshing.

OUR EXPENSE PER ACRE WAS:

Plowing	\$2.00
Discing and harrowing	1.15
Seeding	.50
Cutting grain	1.00
Stacking	.30
Threshing and delivering to elevators	5.00
Twine	.45
Seed, 45 lbs., at 75c, about	.60
Total	\$11.00 per acre

The yield was fifty bushels to the acre, at 75c per bushel, total \$35.50 per acre, less \$11.00 expense, net \$24.50.

We pastured on the above fields one hundred head of horses, seventy-five head of cattle, and one hundred and seventy-five head of hogs. We figured the feed, such as straw stacks and stubble, was well worth \$2.00 per acre. This made the net amount per acre \$26.50. (Signed) JENSON RANCHING COMPANY.

Mr. Jenson has not figured in the interest on his investment, and a few other details, but be liberal, and figure in all the details, and the result would exceed \$30.00 per acre net profit.

DO YOU GRASP THE MEANING OF SUCH OPPORTUNITIES? They apply to the small farmer as well as to the big one.

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Prof. Shaw, of the University of Minnesota, one of the foremost authorities on agriculture in the United States today, after making a tour through Western Canada with the editors of the agricultural papers of America, said: "The first foot of soil in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is worth more than all the mines from Alaska to Mexico, and more than all the forests from the boundary to the Arctic Ocean. One acre of average soil in Western Canada is worth more than twenty acres along the Atlantic seaboard."



Flour Mills, Lethbridge, Alberta

9,600 Bushels of Winter Wheat from 200 Acres

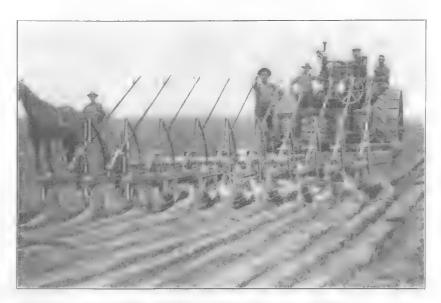
SPRING COULEE, DEC. 2, 1908.

Gentlemen:—Your inquiry about my crop, will say that my Winter wheat averaged forty-eight bushels to the acre on my two hundred acres. The oats went fifty bushels to the acre. Two hundred and fifty acres Spring wheat was not so good, on account of too much rain in June.

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. M. DUDLEY.

Figure forty-eight bushels to the acre, at eighty cents per bushel. Take from that the FARMER'S cost of production, about \$8.00 an acre, and the Net profit to pay him for his labor is over \$30.00 per acre. 200 acres, at \$30.00 per acre, is \$6,000.00. We ask the renter and land owner of Ohio to show results similar to this.



Steam Plow Breaking Prairie Sod at New Dayton

The above cut shows a steam plow at work on the 25th of November, 1908, on the 640-acre farm of E. Risinger. Mr. Risinger is a prominent attorney of Eaton, Ohio, who has been a land owner in Preble County for years, and after careful investigation of the conditions in Southern Alberta he purchased this 640 acres because he believed it would pay him better dividends on his investment than could be obtained elsewhere.

A large part of the first breaking is done by these steam plow outfits, for the reason that you can get your land under cultivation in a much shorter length of time than if you depend on horses.

The plow shown in the above cut will turn over as much sod per day as forty horses will, and owing to the entire absence of pot holes, scrub, sage brush, cactus, or undergrowth of any kind, the quality of the breaking is just as good as when done by horses.

The New Dayton district will have six steam plows at work during the season of 1909.

NET PROFIT

A non-resident who wishes to invest in Southern Alberta land can make it an annual dividend-payer if he so wishes, in this way—have the land farmed on shares.

Customary terms on which the farms are worked are: The owner of the land plows or breaks the sod, fences the land, furnishes the seed grain, and pays one-half the threshing expenses, and receives one-half the crop. Following is an approximate estimate of what the purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres can expect to receive:

160 acres at \$20.00 per acre\$3,2	00.00
	60.00
Fencing 1	70.00
	64.00
One-half threshing expense 5	76.00
Taxes	4.00
Expense superintending farm 3	300.00
Total\$4,8	74.00
-	~
160 acres at 40 bu. per acre6,400 bu.	
6,400 bu. at 80c per bu \$5,120.00	
One-half of \$5,120.00 \$2,5	60.00
Net profit or dividend49 per	cent

In submitting the above estimate of yield, the figures are conservative, and the items of expense are liberal. Then to this should be added the increase in the value of the land, which is at least \$5.00 per acre, after the ground is broke and the farm fenced. This additional profit equals 17 per cent, making a total net profit of 66 per cent

We sell these lands on time payments, giving the purchaser an opportunity to pay for his land out of his share of the profits of the crop, which he receives each year. This proposition is very practical, and can be handled on a moderate amount of capital. We would like to have you investigate it fully.

This statement is given under a sworn affidavit:

DEAR SIR:—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, had twenty (20) acres of Fall wheat (Turkey Red) that yielded fifty-three (53) bushels to the acre. Also one hundred (100) acres that yielded thirty-nine (39) bushels of Spring wheat (Red Fyfe) to the acre.

This was raised on Section 20, Township 6, Range 21, west of the 4th meridian. (Signed) SCHUMERS BROS.

RAYMOND, ALBERTA, DEC. 9, 1908.

Figure the cash from fifty-three (53) bushels per acre, at eighty cents (80c) per bushel. It might help you a little to have one hundred and sixty acres of such wheat. We furnish the land to grow it at \$20.00 per acre, with five years time to make the payments.

Compare the Spring wheat yield with other Spring wheat districts.

The Purchaser of 160 Acres of Land

To Whom It May Concern:

Previous to Sept. 15, 1908, I heard quite a great deal in favor and against Southern Alberta, Canada, so concluded, both from a pleasure and a speculative motive, that I would spend a few dollars and be convinced for myself; and after reaching New Dayton, Alberta, and spending a few days in riding, questioning and observing, came to the conclusion that nothing I had heard in its favor had been exaggerated in the least, and am of the firm belief that Southern Alberta offers exceptional advantages to both the homeseeker and speculator.

One of the most noticeable advantages was the amount of labor one man, with a four-horse team, could accomplish in the way of breaking, discing, harrowing and seeding. It is worth considerable thought when one considers the hired help problem. One hundred and sixty acres actually farmed and cropped in Winter wheat, Spring wheat, oats, and barley by one man and team, with the help of an extra man in harvest. Then when one considers the price of the land at the present time, and the results therefrom, one cannot help but think that it is the coming garden spot of the earth.

It was a common thing to see a stubble field that had been to Winter wheat, that, you had evidence to believe, made forty bushels to the acre, Spring wheat which was just being threshed, from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre, oats from thirty to ninety, and cattle can be found most any place ready for export right off the grass, fatter than I ever saw in one feed lots.

Then another very important thing to consider is the fair, gentlemanly, industrious class of people found there, and the climate, from official reports, is ideal; and the assurance of schools and churches as soon as justified. Consequently, I thought that 1 would like to have a little slice of the land.

In conclusion I must express my appreciation for the courteous treatment shown by the Hunter Bros.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. COOK.

MT. CARMEL, IND., POSTOFFICE, CEDAR GROVE, IND., R. R. No. 1.

P. S.—Since this testimonial was written by Mr. Cook, he has completed the arrangements, and will have his 640 acres farmed on shares, as per the terms stated on page 11 of this booklet.



Canada possesses the last West; and the American farmer knows it. The day of choice, cheap land on the North American Continent is nearly at an end, and while the demand for land increases, the supply remains fixed. Men can continue to build cities, but they cannot create land. All this means that the land that is productive will have an ever and rapid increasing value.



The statistics for the year 1908 show that upwards of 100,000 Americans immigrated to Western Canada, taking with them fifty-two million dollars worth of live stock, machinery and capital, to be used in establishing homes and converting the natural prairie into improved farms. What better evidence can be produced of the merits of the country than this?

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SAVING in TAXES Pays Interest on Enough Money to Pay for 160 Acres of Land in Southern Alberta



HE taxes paid in Southern Alberta during 1908 was \$4.00 a year on 160 acres. The taxes in Montgomery County, Ohio, during 1908 averaged a little over twenty mills on the dollar

or two per cent. \$\mathref{S}\$ On land in this county which has an assessed value of \$50.00 per acre, the owner of same paid a tax of \$1.00 per acre, or \$160.00 on 160 acres. This is just \$156.00 more tax than you would have paid on 160 acres in Southern Alberta. \$\mathref{S}\$ This \$156.00 will pay six per cent. (6%) interest on \$2,600.00, and \$2,600.00 will give you a deed to 160 acres in Southern Alberta

Satisfaction, egotism and conceit prevent a man from getting his share of the good things that are being passed around in this world. Satisfied to work on the old farm that has been worn out and seeded with foul weeds for the past ten or twenty years, just because he has never traveled any and does not know there are other localities that are blessed with sunshine, rain, happy and prosperous people; where the land is new, full of strength and free from foul weeds; where one crop will pay for the land. Why pay rent? It is every man's duty to himself and family to better his conditions.

Stock Raising

HORSES.—South Alberta has for years had the credit of having the ideal conditions for raising a class of horses not met with elsewhere. The dry, clear, bright atmosphere, combined with the nutritious qualities of the natural grasses, eliminate the greater possibilities of disease, and horse raising is one of the branches to which every farmer is giving his attention.

CATTLE.—This section has been the home of the cattle industry because it was possible for stock to run out the year around. While the rapid settling up of the country is naturally taking away much of the land that was used for grazing purposes, still the industry is bound to increase, for the fact that timothy, brome, alfalfa, and Western rye grasses and roots, such as turnips, mangels, carrots, etc., do well, simply means that the farmer makes 160 acres produce as much feed as a large tract formerly produced.

The breeds best represented within the Province are the short horn and Herefords. There are also a few herds of Polled Angus and Galloways. A few Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires are being introduced, and the number of these are likely to increase as more attention is given to dairying.

SHEEP.—The close, fine herbage of the prairies proves to be an excellent sheep feed, and this industry has always been paying handsome returns. One of our large sheep owners, who has kept an accurate account of his investment in a flock of 8,000 sheep, states that they have returned him a profit of fifty, sixty-five and eighty per cent, respectively, for the last three years. The market for lambs and mutton in the mining and lumber camps nearby is not nearly met by the local supply, consequently prices are always good. The prices for wool have always been fair, and recently the larger sheep men have started wool sales for the disposal of their clip. Woolen mills in various parts of the Province, notably Lethbridge, manufacture a large portion of the wool clipped. Last season 240,000 pounds of wool was loaded at New Dayton.

HOGS.—The ease with which coarse grain can be raised makes it possible to raise hogs at a good profit. All breeds have been fairly well represented. The Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth and Chester White being the most popular. The demand for pork products is much in excess to the local supply, and large quantities of cured meats are shipped in from Chicago. Packing houses are now being established in the leading cities, and the demand for hogs by these houses will do much to put the market on an excellent basis.



Threshing Wheat in Southern Alberta

The threshing of the grain in Southern Alberta differs considerably to that of Ohio, and all small farms in the East, insomuch that the Alberta farmer is only required to cut and shock his grain. The thresher is equipped with a full crew of men and teams, which take the grain from the shocks and delivers it into graneries, or such place as the farmer provides. A threshing outfit consists of engine, separator, water tank, twelve two-horse team, eighteen men, a complete cook car, to board and care for the men. The result of an average day's work of a threshing crew is about 2,500 bushels of wheat. The cost to the small farmer is nine cents a bushel for threshing wheat.

The reason why Americans are immigrating to Canada is obvious. The American farmer can exchange each acre of his land in the States for from four to ten acres of more productive and more profitable land in Western Canada, and, at the same time, reap the rich harvest of the inevitable rise in the value of the land. Thus, he can secure a large farm for himself, and one for each of his sons, with the money derived from the sale of his small home farm.

Mr. Conn, owner of the State Line farm, Oxford, Ohio:

MR. A. O. HUNTER,

Dayton, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your recent inquiry as to my impressions of the portion of Canada I visited in November, 1906, will state that a party of us visited Canada in view of investment, and after stopping off at Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Calgary, where we looked over the country, we purchased two sections of land near Raymond, as this looked good to us.

In August, 1908, I again visited Canada, and the wonderful improvement, I could hardly believe. We visited New Dayton and its surrounding country, and we do not hesitate to say that anyone who is looking for a home or investment, would make no mistake in getting the D. E. Hunter Realty Company, of Dayton, Ohio, to show you around, as they have some very desirable farm and stock lands for sale.

On this last trip we purchased six hundred and forty acres of the D. E. Hunter Realty Company, and are so thoroughly convinced that the future outlook is so promising that we are going to improve our land, and are now under contract to break about six hundred acres for Winter wheat. We expect, in the near future, to be engaged in mixed farming, as I think the prospect of stock raising, together with farming, would be a very profitable business, and believe that water in this locality can be had in abundance for stock purposes.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CLEM CONN.

R. R. No. 3.

OXFORD, OHIO, JAN. 9, 1909.



MR. D. E. HUNTER.

DEAR SIR:—Because you are helping us so much in this part, by bringing in people and settling up the country, I will tell you what my crops did this year, and you can tell it to others, for it is better than the farmers in Wisconsin, where I used to live, can do.

My Winter wheat was on the first plowing, sod, and it made 51 bushels to the acre. I only had 25 acres. My Spring wheat was 37 bushels to the acre, and the grade was No. 1. I had good oats; they were 80 bushels to the acre, and I had 60 acres. I sold part of the oats early after threshing, and I got 35c per bushel.

I like Alberta because we get good crops, and it is a nice country to live in, and in the Winter time we can turn all of our horses and cattle out in the fields and let them run. It is not too cold for them, and they do well outside. We like to have you come up and see us when you are out our way. Yours truly,

(Signed) M. L. MILLER.

NEW DAYTON, ALBERTA, Nov. 11, 1908.

P. S.—My neighbors, the Tenney Bros., had 147 acres of Winter wheat that made 48 bushels to the acre.

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Cutting and Stubble Seeding at New Dayton

The above cut shows the active operations on a farm at New Dayton, Southern Alberta, as carried on by many of the farmers at the present time. You will observe that the seed drill is following up the binder, so that when the ripened grain is cut, the ground is again seeded in Winter wheat. This is what we term stubble seeding. The result from this poor method of farming has been wonderful, and considering the great saving there is in the operating expenses, many of our successful farmers believe it to be alright for the second crop on the new land. Good farming in Southern Alberta, the same as in other places, gives the best results in the end.

This stubble farming does much to keep down the average yield, as shown in statistics, but, notwithstanding that fact, the district in which our lands are located produced an average of better than 31 bushels per acre in 1908. When these lands become better cultivated a much better average will be the result.

Mr. H. W. Campbell, the most recognized authority on scientific soil culture in the United States, made the statement at a farmers' meeting in Lethbridge, last summer, that he believed it possible for the farmers of that district to raise 100 bushels of wheat to the acre with proper cultivation of the soil.



Galt Coal Mine, Lethbridge, Alberta

Southern Alberta has an abundance of good coal. The above cut shows the Galt mine at Lethbridge, which has a daily output of 1,200 tons. In addition to this mine there are five others in operation, all within a radius of forty miles, and with an output of from 100 to 1,000 tons per day each.

Deposits of coal appear on the banks of almost every stream, and shafts sunk in different places away from the streams almost invariably pass through seams of varying thickness. These facts have led scientists to assert that the greater portion of this section is underlaid with coal, and it is so universal in its distribution, and so easily mined, that a coal strike could have little effect upon the price.

The value of this from a manufacturing and milling standpoint cannot be estimated, while the cheapness of coal used for all domestic purposes, steam plow work, etc., are points that the intending settler should not overlook.

In addition to coal, this country is thought to contain plenty of natural gas. At Medicine Hat, to our East, gas is found in such large quantities that it is allowed to burn in the street lamps all day, because it is more expensive to turn it out and light it again than to reduce the pressure and let it burn. The cost to consumers is fifteen cents per thousand cubic feet.

This from Mr. W. H. Corry, for years a Greene County, Ohio, farmer:

It was the writer's privilege, with his son, to spend a year (1907) at New Dayton, Alberta, Canada. As we had purchased land there, we decided to spend a year in studying the general conditions and future possibilities of the country.

During that year we engaged temporarily in running a small hotel and livery barn. Consequently we came in contact with a great many people looking for a good investment. People who had looked over many sections of the country, and from my own study and observation, and what I learned from them, I feel perfectly free to say that Southern Alberta is sure to become one of the greatest agricultural countries in the world. The soil is very fertile. I saw many large crops (not a few acres) that yielded from thirty-five (35) to fifty-two (52) bushels per acre of Fall wheat, and from thirty to forty (40) bushels of Spring wheat.

The fact that Southern Alberta produces both Spring and Fall wheat adds greatly to the value of the land over that where they produce Spring wheat only. But Spring wheat, oats, flax, barley, alfalfa, timothy, sugar beets, and all vegetables grow successfully. Southern Alberta has a fine climate. They have an abundance of the finest coal I ever saw. They have easy access to all building material, being close to British Columbia. I do not hesitate to say that I think money invested in the Lethbridge or New Dayton district is sure to prove profitable to either the speculator or the farmer who may settle there, and especially to the latter, AS EACH AV-ERAGE CROP WHICH HE RAISES MORE THAN PAYS THE PRESENT PRICE OF THE LAND ON WHICH IT GROWS, AND AT THE SAME TIME HE WILL GET THE BENEFIT OF THE INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE LAND. I can cheerfully recommend this grand country to anyone wanting to invest in good land. It will surely make you money. As proof of this, the two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) acres my sons and I purchased from your Company in November, 1906, we have since sold, realizing a profit of a little over FORTY PER CENT INTEREST on every dollar we invested. It is my intention to re-invest in Southern Alberta land at New Dayton, this time to locate there and commence active farming, for I am no longer skeptical regarding the future of Southern Alberta.

Yours truly,

W. H. CORRY.



Timothy Hay Field, Sterling, Alberta

THE D. E. HUNTER REALTY CO.,

Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—In August, 1908, I took a trip to Southern Alberta, Canada, to see the country. I have been a renter in Clinton County for several years, and decided to make a change. I had read about Sunny Southern Alberta, and decided to go and see it.

On arriving there I found it even better than I had expected. I drove over the country around New Dayton, and saw some of the finest wheat I ever saw in my life, making from forty to fifty bushels to the acre, and other crops equally as good. I examined the vegetables growing in gardens, and saw that anything can be grown there that can be grown in Ohio. Gardens looked much nicer there at that time than they did in Clinton County. I also found that they had plenty of good water and plenty of fuel.

During my short stay there I visited the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge. There I saw all kinds of fruit and shade trees; all kinds of small fruit bushes, alfalfa and red clover. Also some very fine flowers, all seemed to be growing fine.

I visited several farmers around New Dayton. All seemed to be prospering and well contented. This portion of the country is settled principally by people from the United States. I surely think that it is a much better place for a tenant than here. I have rented a farm three miles east of New Dayton, and expect to move there with my family the first of March. I believe I could not find a better place than there.

Yours truly,

NEW VIENNA, OHIO, JAN. 11, 1909.

(Signed) D. W. DRAKE.

RENTER—The dollars you pay for rent have said good-bye to you forever, while the dollars you pay on a home safeguard the happiness of future years. We sell land on easy terms—pay us rent a few years, and get a deed to your farm.

Thirty pounds of seed wheat grows sixty-three bushels of good wheat.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 24th inst., asking for a report of my crop for 1908.

I had in wheat 400 acres, from which I harvested 13,600 bushels. an average of 34 bushels to the acre. 125 acres of this was sown in Winter wheat, at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre; 75 acres of this gave a yield of 4,725 bushels, or an average of 63 bushels to the acre, and 50 acres gave a yield of 2,850 bushels, or an average of 57 bushels to the acre.

The Winter wheat land was Summer fallowed, being worked thoroughly with a drag harrow from June, when it was plowed, to the 15th of September, the date it was sown. I attribute the difference in the yield to the fact that the 75-acre piece was old ground and in good physical condition, while the 50-acre piece was of a very even stand. The heads were of the uniform size, and the kernels also were very uniform in size and well filled.

Mur Guiton Forestery, Inspector from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, who judged in the grain class at our recent fair. pronounced this wheat the best he had seen in either Province.

Our Spring wheat averaged 25½ bushels per acre. Most of it was grown on back-setting, and I could not get the soil in as good condition as I wished.

I have sold 10,350 bushels of wheat, and it has averaged me 731/2c per bushel. Yours truly,

(Signed) J. A. WOOLF & SON. Per S. M. Woolf.

Cardston, Alberta, Nov. 27, 1908.



The term Summer fallowed applies to land left idle for a season, plowed in June, and cultivated at different times until seeded. Mr. Woolf is a season, prowed in sune, and the fact that he raised 63 bushels per acre on part of his field, and only 57 on the balance of it, he explains, was due to the ground not being in proper condition.

The farm lands of Southern Alberta, if cultivated thoroughly, will increase the

present yields from ten to twenty per cent.



Stacking Timothy Hay, Hessop's Farm Lethbridge, Alberta, July 31, 1908

A Sworn Statement—Two Tons Timothy Hay to the Acre

This certifies that on sixty (60) acres of Summer fallowed land I threshed an average of thirty-eight (38) bushels of Red Fyfe Spring wheat per acre, and on twenty-five (25) acres of Spring plowed land I raised eighty-five (85) bushels of first-class oats to the acre, and on sixty (60) acres I raised two tons of timothy hay to the acre.

(Signed) JOS. C. PERETSON.

RAYMOND, ALBERTA, DEC. 6, 1909.

This testimonial of Mr. Peretson answers the question so often in doubt by those not familiar with the resources of Southern Alberta in regard to raising of natural grasses. Owing to the fact that so much native hay may be had for the cutting, but little attention has been paid to the cultivation of grasses and clovers suitable for hay crops. Of recent years, however, large yields of timothy, brome, and Western rye grasses have grown well. Alsike and red clovers grow successfully after the newly broken ground has had the excessive amount of nitrogen worked out of it.

The little white clover grows profusely. Alfalfa clover is being extensively grown, and promises to be one of the most profitable resources of the farm. There will always be an excellent market for all the hay grown around Lethbridge, because of its being the closest hay producing district to the large hay consuming lumber camps, mines and cities of British Columbia.

Eighty-five bushels of oats to the acre is some oats to grow from SPRING PLOW-ING. Oats are worth, for the past two years, forty cents (40c) per bushel. Southern Alberta grows other things besides wheat.

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Sugar Beets



I' Raymond, which is located in the Lethbridge district, and twelve miles west of New Dayton, the Knight Sugar Company has spent half a million dollars in the erection and equipment of a refinery for manufacturing sugar from sugar beets. The Company grows a large acreage themselves, while nearly every farmer has a considerable acreage devoted to beets. In 1908 this factory produced 6,000,000 pounds of sugar.

The soil of this district is particularly adpted to the growth of the sugar beet, producing a beet with two per cent higher saccharine contents than is produced in any of the States to the South or elsewhere in Canada. The long hours of sunshine, combined with the cool nights, make ideal conditions for their growth. It is a remarkable fact that the beet containing the highest percentage of sacchar-

ine matter are grown without irrigation.

Experiments have been made and the fact established that the Southern portion of Southern Alberta is adapted to growing sugar beets. To encourage this industry, the Provincial Government gives a bounty of ½ cent per pound of sugar manufactured. This bounty is given on condition that one-half of it goes to the farmer, and that certain stipulated prices are paid for sugar beets. The price realized by the farmer, for the past several seasons, has been \$5.65 per ton. With proper cultivation the yield of sugar beets, per acre, averages from ten to fifteen tons, making the sugar beet industry a very profitable one to the producer.

GARDEN TRUCK

Vegetables of all kinds grow with the greatest readiness in this fertile soil, and if any doubt of the truthfulness of this statement existed it would be quickly dispelled by a visit to any of the homes of the settlers. The variety and quality of vegetables to be seen would be a revelation. This black surface soil is a perfect garden earth, and only requires a little cultivation to produce an abundance of table vegetables. The cool nights are ideal for the growth and development of all roots. These grow to an abundant size, and there is no reason why every farmer cannot have an abundance of these desirable Winter foods for his stock as well as for his own table. There is no trouble, whatever, in growing lettuce, onions, raddishes, turnips, beets, carrots, beans, peas, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, parsnips, and, in fact, all the well-known vegetables.

SMALL FRUITS

All the small fruits are found growing in profusion in a wild state, consequently, those who have tried the cultivated varieties have been most successful with them. So far no one has attempted to grow them on a large scale commercially, but this will come; in the meantime there is no excuse for every farmer not having sufficient of all small fruits for his own use.



RPERIENCED Farmers, Bankers, Business and Professional Men are buying our lands in Sunny Southern Alberta, and say that they never saw anything better. We can send you hundreds of

testimonial letters from men of all classes who have seen the country and our lands, and if you would like to get their opinion, as well as the particulars of the terms on which we sell land, the cost of making a trip to inspect the land, or anything in regard to Western Canada, fill out carefully the attached postal card, and mail it to us. This will only cost you a one-cent postage stamp, and we will send you any information desired.



The D. E. HUNTER REALTY CO. Dayton, Ohio

